1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Raising of Meja Dam-ERM	Major	17.88	65.0	N.A.
7.	Maudaha Dam	Major	17.70	125.16	2.00
8.	Chittaurgarh	Major	11.88	36.70	N.A.
9.	Lining of Channel in Bundelkhand-ERM	Major	23.78	57.37	2.00
10.	Modernisation Agra Canal-ERM	Major	50.00	74.16	7.15
11.	Increasing Capacity of Bhupali Pump Canal-ERM	Major	34.605	60.53	0.01
12.	Uttar Pradesh Water Restructuring Project	Major	300.00	663.41	N.A.
13.	Bhaunrat Cum Utari Dam	Medium	7.905	52.10	0.01

*N.A.-Not available from State Government

Inter-State Water Crisis

749. SHRI H.K. JAVARE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact, that India has enough water to take care of every State need;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that inter-State crisis over the use of this water resource is increasing every-year; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps, Government propose to take to solve the inter-State river water disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) As per the latest assessment (1993) made by Central Water Commission (CWC), the average annual water availability in the river-system of the country is assessed at 1869 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM). The availability of water is assessed river basin-wise. The per capita water availability in the year 2001 is 1820 cubic metre per year on a national level. The lowest per capita average avaiiability of water in the country is estimated as 298 cubic metre annually in Sabarmati basin and the highest per capita average availability of water in the country is estimated as 16,990 cubic metre

annually in Minto River Basins Draining into Bangladesh & Mayanmar followed by 13,636 cubic metre annually in Brahmaputra-Barak Sub-basin.

(c) The Ravi and Beas Water Dispute between the State of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan and Cauvery Water Disputes between the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Pondicherry were referred to Tribunals under the provisions of Inter State Water Dispute (ISWD) Act, 1956 in April, 1986 and June 1990 respectively. The Central Government in 2002 has received requests under Section 3 of the said Act from the States of Goa and Karnataka respectively for referring to the Tribunals the disputes relating to sharing of water of Mahadayi/ Madevi river and sharing of surplus water of Krishna river for adjudication and decision.

(d) The Central Government endeavours to resolve the dispute by negotiations, failing which the dispute is referred to a Tribunal at the request of party States as per the provision of ISWD Act, 1956 for adjudication. The said Act has been amended on March 28, 2002 to provide for time-bound adjudication of disputes by the Tribunals. Also as per the amended Act, the decision of the Tribunal, after its publication in the Official Gazette, shall have the same force as an order or decree of the Supreme Court.

Sustainable Water Security System

750. SHRI H. K. JAVARE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps Government propose to take for developing a sustainable water security system for the country; and

(b) what would be the cost for conservation of water and its sustainable and equitable use for domestic agricultural and industrial purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) National Water Resources Council has adopted the revised National Water Policy-2002 in April 2002 wherein, emphasis has been laid on the conservation and preservation of water resources, optimal utilization of the existing water resources infrastructure, development of new resources with active participation of all the stakeholders in